Business Montes.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1894.

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Japanese outrages at Port Arthur are said to have been committed by drunken army laborers. === The German Anti-Socialist bill is more drastic than had been expected. The Conservatives carried the bye-election in the Brigg district of Lincolnshire.

Congress.-The Senate was not in session, House: The bills to provide a retired list for the revenue cutter service and to permit railroad pooling were considered.

Domestic.-The convention of the National Municipal League opened in Minneapolis; addresses were made by W. G. Low, of New-York; Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, and others. - President Cleveland is reported to be completely restored to his usual health. ____ A brutal hazer in a Pennsylvania college was thrashed by his victim, === George M. Irwin, the Pittsburg pool operator, was discharged from custody by a magistrate. ____ Lleutenant-Governor Sheehan delivered his farewell address to Buffalo on leaving that city and politics for New-York and the practice of his profession.

City and Suburban.-The challenge of Lord Dunraven for a race for the America's Cup was received. === The cornerstone of the new ave. cable road was formally opened. = Sales to realize profits caused lower prices in the stock market.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 53 degrees; lowest, 42; average, 46%.

formally opened yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. To people who dwell on the West Side of the city, between Central Park and the river, this new means of transit to the lower regions of the town with its shops, hotels and theatres will be extremely welcome. They have suffered long from the wretched service of the elevated railway, with its dirty, illlighted and outrageously overcrowded cars, and have grown exceedingly weary. New means of travel will draw heavily on the revenues of the Manhattan monopoly, and when its pocket is touched it may be induced to do something for the comfort and convenience of its patrons.

There is no class of public servants that is more deserving of the consideration and regard of their fellow-citizens than the employes of the United States Postal Service. Of all the stations of the latter the most important is admittedly that of New-York, through whose office pass all the mails coming from and going to Europe. The work, therefore, is exceptionally responsible and heavy in the department presided over by Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, and under the circumstances The Tribune gladly accords its indorsement and support to his petition to the Postmaster-General for authority to augment the force of men under his command, with the object of facilitating their task and alleviating their lot.

There appears to be a general impression abroad that the Lexow Committee has decided to rest on its oars during the remaining two weeks of its existence, and to occupy its time with the consideration of legislative remedies for the shocking condition of affairs which has been brought to light. This would be most unfortunate. No one believes for a moment that the evils revealed have been probed to their real source, or that the few captains and ward men who have been indicted are the only corrupt members of our police force. Public sentiment clamors loudly that the investigation should "go up higher"; that no guilty man, be he inspector, Superintendent, Commissioner or Boss, should escape the pillory. Can the Lexow Committee fail to comply with this de-

While it is impossible to deny that the posi-tion of the Liberal Administration in England is far from being so safe as it was while it retained at its helm the experienced hand of the Grand Old Man, yet it would be unwise to attach undue importance to the victories which have just been obtained by its adversaries in Forfar and Lincolnshire. In each of these two cases the defeat of the Liberal candidate seems to have been due to the fact that he was a comparative stranger in the county, and a newcomer, whereas his Unionist opponent hapbe a local magnate, in control of great nded interests in the district, the successful candidate in Lincolnshire being the stepfather to the young Earl of Yarborough, while Major who carried Forfarshire, is the guarphew, Lord Dalhousie, and adminpartitor of his property. The defeats sustained by the Administration in these

must therefore be ascribed to a faulty selection of its candidates rather than to any decrease in the popularity of Liberal doctrines,

To reverse a familiar saying, what is Buffalo's gain is New-York's loss. The Queen City is to be rid of the presence of the Hon, William F. Sheehan. This is authoritatively announced by the Eric County boss himself. What is better, politics is also to be freed from his influence. Blue-Eyed" Billy is disgusted. He feels that his efforts "to purify" politics have not been appreciated by the people, and he intends to punish them by withdrawing from public life. Well, so be it. We regret his decision, but we see no help for it. His participation in Democratic politics has been a tower of strength to the Republican party, and for that we are duly grateful. Our only regret is that he is coming to this city to live. We have one Sheehan here now, and that is quite enough to satisfy our ambition. In passing it is interesting to note that this other Sheehan actually "courted" indictment by the Grand Jury. We had not supposed that a possible year in Sing Sing for conempt of authority was such an attractive pros

THE FIGHT OVER THE CITY HALL. Recollection of one of the most objectionable chemes devised under Tammany administration is revived by the Corporation Counsel's answer in the suit for damages brought by a firm of architects against the city. They were among the competitors who submitted plans for the new municipal building projected during the time of Mayor Grant and advocated with alternate buoyancy and solicitude, but always obstinately, by Mayor Gilroy. The suit now brought is in the nature of a test, we suppose, and will be followed by numerous others if it results in favor of the plaintiffs. The municipality, therefore, is already subjected to some expense and humiliation, and may be heavily muleted for breach of contract. We are not prepared to say how good its defence is from a legal point of view, but though on general principles we have no wish to see the tax levy increased, we hope the competing architects will get whatever recompense for their labor they are fairly entitled to. The answer of the Corporation Counsel ex-

presses in professional terms the view which the local authorities doubtless wish the people to accept with reference to the controversy. The Commission, says Mr. Clark, did not refuse to decide about the plans submitted, but was unable to execute its purpose because of the law prohibiting the removal of the City Hall. If this is a valid defence in law, it is properly enough made as a formal answer to the complaint; but in the court of public opinion the officials who strenuously endeavored to carry out an offensive project will not escape judgment through any such disclaimer of responsibility. They, not the Legislature, are to blame for the present predicament. They were determined to override popular sentiment, and had no doubt of their ability to do so. More than once their confidence seemed to be justified; and when they had finally contrived to reach the point of inviting architects to plan a colossal structure obliterating the historic and beautiful building which is dear to all intelli gent and public-spirited citizens, there seemed to be no possibility of escaping the loss which they had so long been planning to inflict upon the community. They did not want to put up a suitable building on an unobjectionable site but to erect at enormous expense a huge pile which would fill the little public park and incidentally also numerous large private pockets For this purpose they excluded one site after another as unfit or unobtainable, reckoning upon a general agreement at last that the site which they had originally selected in their own minds was the only one available. They failed, however, with all their calculations, to estimate correctly the strength of the popular sentiment which they were cheerfully defying. They suc ceeded in having one prohibitory enactment repealed, and thought they were safe; but another Legislature brought them to a final halt, Church of St. Mary the Virgin was laid. = and now they are endeavoring to find a legal escape from the financial menace which their course has directed against the city.

The taxpayers will pay a bill of damages, if they have to, and console themselves with the reflection that they have averted a great and permanent misfortune. But in any case they will not listen with patience to the shabby plea The new Columbus ave. cable railroad was that their rulers are making, in the attempt to shift the burden. The Legislature did its duty when it forbade the destruction of the City Hall to further the ambitions of a profligate and despotic administration. It will not be forgotten either that such a new municipal building as the public business requires and the people are ready to pay for might by this time have been nearing completion, if the common acknowledgment of its necessity years ago had prompted the local authorities to begin the work in an acceptable manner. They now complain that a suitable site cannot be acquired. If this is the fact, it adds another count to their indictment for stubborn hostility to public opinion and the general welfare. They have been thoroughly beaten in a hard fight, and the net result is satisfactory; but they will not be forgiven for making the contest necessary, nor for the incidental losses which may ensue,

MR. BURNS AT DENVER.

The labor convention which will begin its sessions at Denver to-morrow promises to be one of the most important in the history of this country. For this there are various reasons. The scope of the gathering is more comprehensive than that of any other. The present is a time of social unrest and aptitude for change. The last few months have been marked with industrial disturbances of unique character and unprecedented magnitude. Novel and revolutionary plans of social reform have been put forward and have won wide acceptance. Other symptoms of similar import might also be mentioned. But paramount, perhaps, to any and all of them in its significance toward the whole future of American industrial society, if not to the American political State, is the fact that Mr. John Burns will attend and take part in the proceedings of the convention.

Mr. Burns, who has now been in America a week, has not come hither as a mere observer. He is not that kind of man. Passive receptivity is not in his nature Wherever he is, he is bound to be a positive and aggressive force. Doubtless he is, so far as his opportunities permit, observing and studying American institutions. Still more, however, he is seeking to impress himself and his views upon those institutions. He has come partly as a student, but more as a teacher. Of this he makes no secret. "I consider it my duty," he says, "to give my advice to the American labor movement," and he adds that he has come "to try to bring "about community of interest between Ameri-"can and English labor." This latter feature of his mission is fully recognized, and was probably expected and desired, by the leaders of organized labor in this country who are responsible for his presence here. That he will thus be one of the most conspicuous figures at Denver is certain. It is equally certain that be will endeavor to make himself the most influential; and in so doing he will have the advantages of a great reputation, undoubted ability of high order, and a singularly vigorous, aggressive and masterful will-qualities which should count for much toward the attainment

of his ends.

It is of especial interest, therefore, to recall He will do well to send a Florida guide-book

for, and what his influence upon organized Sheehan, for instance—who are looking around labor, if dominant, will be. He is, as all know, for a place to "bask." As to the fishing, that Member of the British House of Commons for may be a flight of fancy; fishing stories must Battersea, and a leading member of the London always be taken with allowance. But we re-County Council. He is a workingman, and has joice that he "gathered golden-hued oranges"; for many years been connected and identified with Trades Unionism. He is not, however, in the true sense of the term, a Trades Unionist. On the contrary, he has long been an outspoken enemy of the Trades Union system, declaring set-brown cocoanut," and is now able to account that it "carries within itself the source of its for the milk in it. That is the present great own dissolution." That he has remained a nominal member of a Trades Union is, therefore, doubtless because he knew the system could more readily be destroyed from within than from without. What Mr. Burns is, above all else, is a Socialist, and a political Socialist, of the most advanced type. He found the Trades Unions of England vast mutual benefit societies, working for shorter hours and higher wages, and improved conditions of labor; caring for the sick and unfortunate, and strongly opposed to Socialism. He devoted himself to the task of abolishing those mutual benefit feat- erable heat just now. Moreover, whether true ures, which were in his view altogether evil, and in bringing the Unions over to militant large number of persons who are especially political Socialism. This he claims finally to interested in athletic contests. If it is well have effected at the Norwich Congress of three founded, the fact ought to be known and the months ago; and a repetition of it is what he just penalty of exclusion from intercollegiate now seeks in America.

Nor would be merely transform every American labor union into a political club. He would make it a revolutionary club. His real aim is quiry should not be confined to a single institunothing short of political revolution, in America as in England. The present constitutions of both countries are hateful to him, and he would and it is time that they were sifted by a process overthrow them. In their place he would give us something resembling the Paris Commune of 1871. The principle of equality he would replace with that that the man who has nothing is superior in rights and privileges to the man who has something. The principle of equal taxation is odious to him; instead he would tax the few for the benefit of the many. The right is detestable if it is not fair and generous. of individual property he would abolish, and he would take from the farmer his farm, in some cases by force of arms, in some by sequestration, in some by cumulative taxation. The last-named plan is apparently his favorite. He deliberately proposes to pile up the taxes upon every farm and garden until the owner in despair gives up his title and abandons his

property. Such are some of the cardinal doctrines of the new social gospel which Mr. Burns has been preaching in England, and which he now will tion. preach to the workingmen of America. The fore, is whether or not his ideas are to find acceptance here; whether organized labor is to college Which is preferable, Mr. Burns's system or the system of the American Constitution, is a question which needs not to be debated here. The point of present interest is that the two are absolutely incompatible. They cannot possibly exist together. One must be accepted, and one rejected. And the convention of organized labor at Denver is called upon to make its choice between them.

HE'S BEEN "BASKING."

the public eye like a sty that would nother as suddenly as if he had stepped on thin ice or struck the top of a toboggan slide. Several vention in Saratoga; had, in fact, presided over It with distinguished success. The business of the convention was, among other things, to stincts in academic communities nominate the Democratic candidate for Governor. There were not many candidates for the nomination. The present incumbent of the office having remarked that he didn't "care a damn for votes," this statesman had gently suggested to him that he left his mouth uncovered too carelessly and was not available for renomination, whereupon he withdrew, leaving the field quite open. Nobody seemed to be meson whose name just now t person had incurred the expense of having his name painted on a banner, and sending a small procession of the unemployed of Albany to Saratoga accompanied by a brass band to sethat it was properly paraded in the streets and Impressively waved in the convention. But the man who made the nominating speech for the Albany person was so tedious, and the fellow who stood in the aisle and waved the banner did it in such a wearied and perfunctory way, that the boom perished on the threshold. Then Bourke Cockran, who probably knows better than any other living orator just how many days in the year the most illustrious statesmen told the gentleman in the chair that he was by all odds the most popular man in the party all the nomination and lead the hosts. The gentleman took it, though he manifestly did not

Then a great many Democratic newspapers broke out in admiration of his heroic attitude and self-sacrificing disposition. The gentleman himself took the stump with great energy, and proceeded to enlighten the voters of the State upon the imminent peril to which religious liberty would be exposed if he should be defeated and Mr. Morton, the insidious foe of free institutions, should be elected. He also expressed great confidence in the result; for he could not believe that the honest voters of the State would permit the bulwarks of religious freedom, which had been established at such infinite cost by the Tammany Association of this city, to be thrown down by Republicans and fanatics. In conversation he was heard to say that with a mere majority of 40,000 in New-York City, which was a ridiculously low estimate, he would be triumphaptly elected. He addressed large audiences all over the State, and was greeted everywhere with demonstrations of unusual enthusiasm. His speaking tour was so successful in arousing the masses that the champions of religious liberty who keep in touch with the people by dispensing liquid refreshments at reasonable prices were very much encouraged. At one stage of the canvass some of them expressed a willingness to wager fifty dollars against a hundred that the indefatigable hero and self-sacrificer would be elected. But when the votes were counted it was found that the voters thought differently by 150,000 majority. Then he slid out of sight. Inquiries at Wolfert's Roost and other roosts frequented by him elicited only the information that he had gone South. But he said never a word as

On Friday, however, he reappeared at Washington. To a representative of "The New-York Sun" he said, in answer to inquiries, that he had been in Florida, where he "had basked in "the Floridian sun, gathered golden-hued or-"anges and russet-brown cocoanuts, and fished "for bluefish and tarpon." We rejoice to learn that he found a place where he could "bask." There were 150,000 obstacles to his "basking" at home. They intercepted his sunshine. Even at Washington he has not been able at all times to "bask" as he would wish, on account of a massive and bulky person from his own State, temporarily residing in that city, who interposed his large proportions between the Senator and the sun. He was wise in going to a place where he could safely and serenely

just who Mr. Burns is, and what he stands to some of his friends-at home-Commissioner they were, no doubt, juicler and sweeter than the apples of Sodom which filled his basket in November. And we do most earnestly hope that he made careful examination of the "ruspuzzle in East Fourteenth-st.

FACTS, NOT FICTION, WANTED.

The University of Pennsylvania through the secretary to the corporation very properly invites an investigation of the charge that its football team is a semi-professional aggregation of players who are not fairly entitled to compete with the elevens of other colleges. This charge has been repeatedly made in previous years and is being pressed with considor false, it is unquestionably believed by a competitions inflicted. If it is a slander, it is a peculiarly grievous one, and those who circulate it are consurable. But the suggested in tion. Similar accusations are continually proclaimed or insinuated against other colleges, which will end all doubt about the matter. For it is not a light fault which is charged, but a serious one. It is practically an indictment of college students for dishonesty of a singularly mean type and of college authorities for connivance. It disseminates suspicion, suggests reprisals and tends to discredit a rivalry which The present discussion of college sports,

aroused by the disgraceful features of the Yale-Harvard football game at Springfield, ought to be productive of good in various ways; but it will have less valuable results than it might, if it degenerates into a parade of reckless epithets and irrational assertions. The Tribune has condemned with quite as much severity as the case required the specific brutalities of the Springfield combat, and the general evils of which it was a vivid and revolting demonstra-We have said nothing on the subject which we need or wish to withdraw; but we chief question to be decided at Denver, there have little sympathy with those who are apparently producing an unfortunate reaction of seek industrial prosperity or political revolution. which are demonstrably false and comments which are both ridiculous and irritating. It is not true that the prevalent and Intens erest in athletics has lowered the standard of scholarship and character in American colleges. within which period this great development for good or bad has taken place, the tone of college life has immeasurably improved. That this is not a case of cause and effect may possibly be true; but it is certainly true that many of Just about a month ago a statesman who has dently believe that not in spite of but largely mature nor shrivel all at once went out of sight than they used to be of dissipation, indolence, weeks previous to his disappearance he had witnessed the virtual extinction of hazing as been an extremely conspicuous figure at a con- a custom and diversion by college sentiment. not by college laws, is a period which has also witnessed the general cultivation of brutal in-

The fundamental dangers, both physical and moral, of the modern game of football are obvious, and we confess that we are rather sceptical as to the possibility of converting them into a means of spiritual discipline and grace on a scale commensurate with the risk. But it which is intrinsically strong. There is a great hustling for the nomination except an Albany deal of evidence and testimony which tends to confirm the prevalent conviction that the sports which has spread from the colleges to the country is a blessing to the country and

SALVATION BY INCENSE. There is a notion abroad that the age of

martyrdom is past; but those who so think labor under a mistake. There is, for instance, the Rev. Lewis T. Wattson, the esteemed and faithful rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Kingston, N. Y., who has just proved his right to be called a martyr in will, if not in deed, Father Wattson, as he prefers to be called, has in the party are really popular, rose up and been rector of the parish for about nine years; and, so far as every one could see, his selfdenying labors were crowned with success. But the year round, and that it was his duty to take Father Wattson did not take that view of the ease. Though the Word was preached to his flock, and the Sacraments were duly administered, he knew the people were perishing for the lack of one means of grace, namely, incense, Now it will startle many otherwise good people to be told that incense, which is, we believe, an aromatic balsamle gum, possesses the power, when burned, of making men and women better, nobler and purer. We speak under correction; but we believe the Church of which Father Wattson is a minister nowhere commands the use of incense, and certainly ascribes to it no divine or spiritual efficacy. But as that Church, in one of its Articles of Religion, expressly asserts that Churches have erred, we must suppose that its fallure to declare incense a means of grace is an error, and not an ordinary error either, but a soul-destroying error, For Father Wattson says that God has commanded it. His exact words, as quoted, and not disavowed by him, are: "The use of incense is of Divine authority, and the layman or "priest who resists its general re-establishment is of truth fighting against God."

With the issue thus clearly defined, there only one thing for Father Wattson to do. Timid souls with a hankering for canonical authority would have waited for the Church to declare itself on the subject, or at most, would have contented themselves with urging on the Church the advisability of ordering the use of incense. But Father Wattson is not timid; he has the courage of his convictions. He is not only ready to suffer personal contumely himself, but to risk the breaking up of the prosperous parish of which he is rector. Should immortal souls be allowed to go to spiritual destruction for the want of a few dollars' worth of aromatic gum? Perish the thought! And so on last Sunday, the first Sunday in the Church's year, he began its use at the celebration of "high mass," which is the name Father Wattson, not the Episcopal Prayer-Book, gives to the office of the Holy Communion. For the first time in its history God's command was fully carried out in old St. John's, Kingston; and Father Wattson stood before the world as the voice of the living Church It would be pleasant to record the fact that

all the members of St. John's heeded the revelation of God and Father Wattson; but, unfortunately, we cannot do so. Fifty families, doubtless "sectarians" at heart, at once withdrew from the parish, and it is believed that more will follow. These people avow themselves as "Prayer-Book Churchmen," and audaciously declare that as between the Prayer-Book and Father Wattson, they will stand by the Prayer-Book. They ask by what right their rector im-

poses upon them an order of worship, evolved he is consultrably more impudent than the out of his own inner consciousness, which neither they nor their fathers knew anything about, and which would be repudiated by nine out of every ten Episcopal churches in the land. Even admitting, they say, that Moses prescribed incense in the Israelitish worship, it is declared in the Book of Jeremiah that the Levitical service was not by Divine appointment. But all this will not avail them. It is plain that they are Protestants, and it is a well-known fact that no Protestant has any right to remain in the Protestant Episcopal Church. For all good Protestant Episcopalians are Catholics. They have saved Father Wattson a good deal of trouble by getting out. He will now be able to show how men may be lifted to a higher plane of righteousness by devoutly smelling the fumes of burning balsam

President Cleveland's wild horses may not be tamed, but at least the Republicans have changed their snaffle-bits to curbs.

gum

Senator Hill appeared to feel pretty chipper on his arrival in Washington on Friday, just a month and a day after the cyclone, landslide and tidal wave struck him in this State. That he has recovered his wind in a month after such a knock-out shows that he has considerable staying power after all.

The appeal to the community in behalf of the work carried on by the association which maintains free kindergartens for the poor children of the city ought not to be in vain. meeting of the association was held last week, when its reeds were made known. It has been in existence five years, and now has under its charge sixteen kindergartens. As Mr. Mable, the president, said at the meeting, "It is not as a charity or a philanthropy that the kindergarten makes its appeal, but as something far deeper and safer. It is an education." This is the essence of the matter, and this statement of the case should produce the effect hoped for in the minds of intelligent men and women. A like work is being carried on by a similar association in Brooklyn, where twelve kindergartens for the poor are maintained. There, as here, there is great need of enlarged resources in order to improve the wide opportunities for usefulness that are constantly opening. The kindecgarten associations are doing good work, and are entitled to generous support.

Register Levy's zeal in the cause of reform is suggestive of eleventh-hour repentance. There has been no sudden deterioration in the character of his force. But there was an election a month ago. It seems to be a plain case of cause and effect. The present session of Congress should not ad-

journ without making provision for some sort of an exploring expedition to discover what became of the Hon. Paramount Blount, late of Georgia and Hawaii. The last time that erratic adventurer was heard from he was floundering about in the jungle in one of the remote provinces of political obscurity.

Ashes to ashes! Bust to dust! Here is Grover Cleveland's plaster cast in Boss McLaughlin's The Boss says he did not put it It was the Shepardites; or those young political tadpoles who have just started a new political organization over there; or perhaps it was the housemaid who mistook the effigy for that of one of the early Roman Emperors. It is well known that the Boas is a diligent student of Roman history and has modelled himself assiduously on Cincinnatus, Cato, Regulus, Marcus Antoninus and others for years. It would be the most natural thing in the world for him to have an accumulation of Roman statuary, and for the housemaid to take correct views of its proper destination. There are a number of possible explanations of the incident, any one of which would tend to relieve it of a political bearing. and they will probably all be forthcoming, and the public can take the one it likes best. Everything comes to the dustheap at last, all effigies and trophies of Kings and conquerors, as well as those of Presidents and bosses, and it is useless to repine at the common doom. Cleveland's it is true, but, as the Boss says, there is no polities in it, only the natural force of gravitation. and there is nothing to do but let it go at that. But if a bust of the Boss should haply exist among the Presidential belongings, it is quite safe to say that it is now more likely to find its way, head downward, into the Presidential ashbarrel than at any previous period.

Colonel Fellows doesn't seem to deny that he is the kettle. His defence is that all the utensils in his office are black.

That the physicians officially connected with the Board of Health have abounding faith in the new remedy for diphtheria is proved by their action in arranging for the purchase of a large quantity of anti-toxin, which is procured directly from Berlin. Anti-toxin has been used with suconstrate its usefulness in diphtheritic cases. If employed in the early stages of the disease, it has been found highly efficacious. Everybody must hope that its further use will bear out the favorable impressions already created.

The establishment of a system of rudimentary Instruction in Russia, promised by the new Czar, will be one of the most important educational procedures of the modern or any other period, and is a necessary prelude to the complete civilization of that country. That and Parliamentary government will give them a long lift ahead. and perhaps mitigate some of the National and social discontents which make the lives of Czars and other high personages so uncomfortable. Russia is far behind all the European countries in the matter of education, as of civilization in general, and has a long road to travel before she overtakes them. But her people are quick, ingenious and teachable, and there is no telling what destinies may await them when they are educated up to the Prussian or United States than Ireland. standard. Instead of constituting, as now, a buffer between Europe and Asia, it may come to absorb both these great territorial divisions of the globe and look out upon the United States, its only rival, across both the Atlantic and the Pacific. Anything is possible to a land of such situation and resources.

Governor Flower still has three weeks in which to make some of his famous "breaks."

The action of ninety-five banks of this city and Brooklyn in appointing a general committee on "Protection Against Crime," is one of the little compensations for recent peculations from our monetary institutions. If the rascality of Bookkeeper Seely and others like him results in the adoption of methods that will make banking safer, and thieving more difficult, their crimes will not have been wholly without good to business interests.

has interdicted the attendance at the sessions of the Lexow Committee of Maurice F. Holahan, and he may go from time to time; but if he does, his horse-pistols ought to be examined at the door, and plugs of tobacco inserted instead of bullets. It is not long since that he outlined in a public speech before a fit audience of Tammany plug-uglies the conditions under which it would him great pleasure to make a "demd moist unpleasant body" of Mr. Goff, and he will bear watching. Tammanyites of the Holahan stripe are abundant enough, even in its downfall, but

age, and a greater fool.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Sullivan, of Algoma, Canada, has re signed his see on account of ill health. He was formerly rector of Trinity Episcopal Church Chi.

In his last book, Dean Hole tells the following story: "Bishop Jackson much enjoyed a double ful compliment which was paid to him by the young curate of the parish in which he lived, who much attached to him, and who said to one day in conversation: 'I can assure you, my lord, that my rector is such an exceptionally good man and his wife such an exceedingly good woman, and they are in every respect so infinitely my superiors, that if it weren't for your lordship and Mrs. Jackson I should feel quite uncomfortable."

It is said that the only lineal descendant of Joi Knox, the Scotch reformer, is a member of the Congregation of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame, Mrs. Lease has bought a farm, and will retire to

Mr. D. L. Moody has just completed three weeks of revival services in Toronto, Canada. A large hall, holding nearly four thousand people, was completely filled at nearly every one of the forty meetings, and many people were saved.

A gentleman who has always believed that a good sermon could not be preached by a man in a short coat recently went to hear the Rev. John W. Chadwick, of Brooklyn. The shortness of M. Chadwick's coat on that day was only equalled not by the length, but by the goodness, of the And the visitor was so surprised that he at once sat down and wrote the following leiter to Mr. Chadwick's tailor: "My Dear Sir-The short coat was a brilliant success in the pulpit. What do you charge for them? I should like to get one as soon as possible. I want to have it made broad across the chest, and with a gesture pocket on each side. I suspect there are not a few ministers and congregations who would banish the gown and the frock if they could have the Chadwick short coat. I suggest that your cutter make a tour through the theological seminaries, and take orders."

The people of Portland, Ore., are interested in that James L. Ord, a lineman of the Western Union Telegraph Company in that city, is a great-grandson of George IV of England.

Mr. Ord says so himself.

Rome, Dec. 8.-Wayne MacVeagh, the United States Ambassador, and his wife and daughter were cordially received by Queen Margherita to-day.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"There is nothing new under the sun," says "The Worcester Gazette." "not even a round billard table. A Boston manufacturer years ago placed two of these tables in a public room in Washingon-st., in that city. They were perfectly round without pockets, and although their shape made them look small, they probably had about as many square inches of surface as the carrom table of b day. The rounding of the cushions must have in creased the cost of the tables. No new rules were needed, but the angles were all changed, and a first the game was interesting for that reason."

Dr. F.—, a physician of Montpeller, was in the habit of employing a very ingenious artifice. When he came to a town where he was not known he pretended to have lost his dog, and ordered the public crier to offer, with beat of drum, a reward of 25 louis to whoever should bring it to him. The crier took care to mention all the titles and academic honors of the doctor, as well as his place of residence. He soon became the talk of the town. "Do you know," says one, "that a famous physician has come here, a very clever fellow. He must be very rich, for he offers 25 louis for finding his dog." The dog was not found, but patients were.—(London Telegraph.

Mary M. Seeley and Jason Hodges, of Province own, Cape Cod, have been engaged to be married forty-three years. But the engagement was broken last week because Jason pulled a corkscrea out of his pocket along with his handkerchief. Miss Seeley says she is glad the discovery was made, because she had had her suspicions for thir ty-five years.

WHEN THE BABES HAD TONSILITIS. When the babes had tonsilitis, O Lord but what & The father of all poets could not tell it half rhyme. It was hustle for the doctor at 12 o'clock at night. And scurry to the drug-store before the morning

light.

Then, baby's pills at 7, and 'tother one's at 8.

Prescriptions next in half an hour, don't be And don't forget the powders, and the iron for the blood,

And peptonoids at eating-time to take the place of food. And when the darlings waked and cried, 'twas papa walk the floor, With twenty pounds on one arm, on the other fifty

more.
And keep the house warm all the time, and don't get in a draught.
And don't mix up the medicines. Why didn't I go With baby's pills at 7, and 'tother one's at Prescriptions then in half an hour, don

Prescriptions then in half an hour, don't be a minute late.

And don't forget the powders, and the iron for the blood.

And peptonoids at eating-time to take the place of food.

The doctor brought them through all right, and thank the Lord for that.

And both are strong and rosy now and both are getting fat.

He showed most wondrous skill, I think, as doctors often do.

But what I marvel most at is that wife and I lived,

too.
With baby's pills at 7, and 'tother one's at 8.
Prescriptions then in half an hour, don't be a minute late.

And don't forget the powders, and the iron for the blood. And peptonoids at eating-time to take the place of food. —(Buffalo Express.

Miss Ella Clementine Rogers, who has been prominent in the temperance movement for years, is having great success in circulating the Clover-Leaf Piedge Card. Its object is to promote temperance by making individuals temperate, in the spirit of the English couplet:

There is a public-house that every man can close, I mean the public-house just underneath the nose He-This ring, you know, is the emblem of eter-

She-Yes, and the diamond on top is heavenly. He-But the ring that comes later will have no diamond.

She-No-o. I suppose the heavenly part will be over by that time.—(Kate Field's Washington.

The Sultan of Turkey has ordered that French hereafter shall be a compulsory part of the course in Turkish now at colleges. Heretofore, it is said, foreign languages in these institutions were for-

A good story is told of a number of boys who were playing on Saturday in front of an Episcopal church. The rector suddenly came out of his par-sonage and told the boys to be quiet in front of sonage and told the boys to be quiet in risk the Lord's house.
"That is all right, mister," said the boys. The Lord is not here to-day. He is down the street at the Jewish synagogue. (Jewish Messenger.

The population of London is said to be 1,948,300 and increasing at the rate of 105,000 a year. The city, therefore, has a population of about a million cotland, and a million more

She held herself so still to catch what he was muttering in his dreams that she hardly breathed

"Mary "she thought to herself, as there was no occasion for her to think of any one else. "Mary must have that new wrap, even though to have to take it out of the bookkeeper's salary. It is too bad, too. He is the only support of a widowed mother."

All was still again. She lay there and thought some more.

some more.

"He's just as mean as he can be." she murmured. "I don't believe he was asleep at all."—
(Indianapolis Journal. "The London Telegraph" tells an amusing in

dent of a recent Sunday service in a Londor church. A young man who took up the collection before starting put his hand in his pocket and placed, as he supposed, a shilling on the plate, and then passed it round among the congregation, which included many young and pretty girls. The girls, as they looked on the plate, all seemed astonished and amused, and the young man, taking a glance at the plate, found that he had put, instead of a shilling, a conversation lozenge on it, with the words, "Will you marry me?" in red letters, staring everybody in the face, while one of the congregation had capped it by a second lozenge, on which was printed, "Name the day."

There was a precocious youngster on a suburban raiiroad train yesterday who furnished the passengers with considerable amusement. His mother, desiring to ask the conductor a question concerning changing cars, told her only son to hall him when he passed by. The blue uniformed man with a punch soon appeared. "Say, mister, my mother wants to see you," exclaimed the young scion, in a voice loud enough to be heard all over the car. The conductor, who was busy, replied: "I'll be back in a minute." This did not satisfy mamma's pet, for as the conductor reached the end of the car he exclaimed, in a loud voice: "You had better hurry up, or you'll get it where the chicken got the axe!" The passengers laughed loudly, while the mother of the enfant terrible remembered that she was in the wrong cax.—(Boston Traveller.